KINNEY, NICHOLS & CO., PROPRIETORS.

GLOBE-REPUBLIC BUILDING, WEST HIGH ST. Cor. Walnut Alley.

TERMS

WEEKLY GLOBE-REPUBLIC.

MAMMOTH DOUBLE SHEET: Issued Every Thursday Morning,

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

All communications should be addressed to KINNEY MICHOLS & CO.,

NONDAY EVENING, JAN. 19.

Mr. Vanderbilt has got himself greatly celebrated for generosity to Grant without its costing him a cent.

St John has commenced the canvass for 1888 in the Northwest. His friends advertise him as "The Immortal Effigy." Mr. Henry Watterson is said to sleep a

little now on his elbow since Randall's horrid apparition has vanished from the Mr. Blaine has been permitted to remain

reasonably quiet for two or three weeks. He is industriously at work on his second George C. Miln deserted the pulpit for

the stage, and now he has deserted the stage for the platform. The platform has the sympathies of the stage.

General Rosecranz, it is said, will oppose the bill for placing Grant on the retired-list. Rosecranz will then do a very disreputable and despicable act.

Edmund Yates, editor of the London World, a man of eminence in journalistic literature, has gone to jail for four months for an article contributed to his paper and decided to be libelous. An editor in London must look out for what his contributors

The Oklahoma colony in the Indian Territory, that the U. S. troops are now after, say that they intend to fight it out it the troops attack them. They are fortified and provisioned for a siege, and declare that they do not mean to be driven from their squatter sovereignty.

The independent mugwump newspapers are displeased at the rebels for waving the bloody shirt over Jeff Davis in the Senate. They had maintained that all these old iscerting.

The Enquirer has sent an interrogator out among the merchants of Cincinnati, and the almost universal answer of those interrogated about business was: "It is picking up." And the Enquirer remarks: "There are unmistakable signs of business improvement in nearly all lines of goods during the last few weeks."

The Baptists have decided to inclose their beautiful grounds at Point Chautauqua and charge for admission. They are raising money to pay off their debt. As the result of a large influx of Presbyterian preachers, it has been decided to mix in a good deal of fan with the religion, hereafter. (This is a fact, not a joke.)

The Springer committee has concluded its investigation of how Kentucky was prevented by federal marshals from assisting the Democracy of Cincinnati to carry Ohio at the last October election. If Mr. Springer has conscience in proportion to sense, he will beg that he be excused from making a report and that the committee be discharged.

What is the odds whether it was in the mind of Davis or not to whip back into the Confederacy any state attempting to secede from it? Davis's mind, any way, should have been left among the boughs of "a sour-apple tree." There has been too much consequence given to the infamous old traitor's mind. It is a sign that we are degenerating.

The gallows will have to go. Electricity is the thing for murderers. The storage of it now makes it practicable to have it at any village or cross-roads where there is a man to be got rid of. Set a box of it under the convict's chair, to be worked by machinery, and the discharge would go off without an executioner, and the man would go off, too, before he had time to think whether it hurt him or not.

The only apology that the Enquirer makes for Sheriff Beresford's four columns of advertisement is that the Republican sheriff selected the Democratic paper on purely business principles, because he knew that it had the greatest circulation. But how about his offering it to the Commercial Gazatte first on the same terms for a whack-up that the Enquirer afterward took it for? Tell us about that.

"Carp" writes to the Cleveland Leader,

from Washington, that-Congressman Hill, of Ohio, tells me that his bill to build good postoffiers in all second and third-class postoffice towns in the United States will come up next week, and that be has hopes of having it passed. "It will," says be, "cost the country about \$18,000,000, and will dot it with a class of buildings to which we can always point with pride. will give employment to the thousands of persons now out of work, and will start the iron mills to going again. It will be cheaper for the country in the end, and will do away

Perhaps our postoffice is somewhere in Hill's collection. He couldn't forget the town over which he used to preside as

The New-York Sun's Democracy is sometimes questioned as too ethereal but the very lovely case it makes out for the poor Confederacy's feelings when the pragmatic old General Sherman's paper attacking the unfortunate Jefferson Davis came into the senate shows the Sun's practical heart to be Democratic to the core. The true way to test a loval Democrat now is to say something barsh about Jeff. Davis.

The New-York Mail and Express suggests that nicotine from excessive smoking may have been the cause of Colfax's sudden death, and notes the fact that he was attacked by vertigo many years ago in Washington from that cause. And on this assumption the M. and E. preaches a sermon against tobacco. But non-users of the weed have been known to die-some of them as suddenly as Mr. Colfax. What sermon shall be preached for them?

A saloon in Coshocton county the other night showed symptoms of being haunted. Springfield, Ohio After it was closed, a dreadful pounding was heard on the inside of the door. It was opened and the room searched, but no living thing was to be found. Then it was supposed that it might be the spirits trying to get out; but examination showed that not a stopper was drawn nor a spigot turned. Besides, the barkeep says there was not strength enough in all the spirits on hand to have done that pounding.

General Bradley T. Johnson, now of Baltimore, who was in command of the prison pens at Salisbury, N. C., at the close of the war, speaking in reference to the debate in the senate about Jeff. Davis, has been moved to say: "In my opinion, Mr. Jefferson Davis is a statesman and a patriot." Baltimore is a good place to say this from-Baltimore, through which the first regiment from the North for the defense of the capital had to fight its way -Baltimore, through which Abraham Lincoln had to be taken disguised to escape assassination. Mr. Salisbury, of the starvation prison pens, speaks sentiments worthy of Baltimore.

We have not yet heard from the elegant and courtly Geo. H. Pendleton, who is living sumptuously on the earnings of his ancestors, any reasons why he voted against the bill to put Gen. Grant on the retired-list of the army, to pay a debt of gratitude that the republic owes to the man who, above all others, made it possible for such a man as Pendleton to hold the honorable office which he disgraces, and to give security to the immense property which makes him the aristocratic Democrat he is. The best reason he could give would probably be a hurra for Jeff. Davis. This vote of Pendleton will reconcile Onio to the representation of Coal Oil.

The mysterious filtering of \$150,000 through the law-office of Hoadly (Gov. George), Johnson & Colson in furthersues were buried; and to have their ghosts ance of the lease of the Cincinnati Southbreaking out and shaking their gory locks ern Railroad, gushed out afresh in a meetso soon after the funeral is rather discon- ing of the stockholders Saturday, and oozed into the Sunday papers. Mr. Richard Smith, in the meeting, moved the appointment of attorneys to prosecute for the recovery of the money; and Mr. Halstead, in the Commercial Gazette, declares: "The bulk of it was cut up for persons not lawyers, who had to be feed. The wretches should be hunted down." And Halstead has gone at it. There is nothing that he enjoys better than hunting down a wretch here and there.

A correspondent recommends that, in these hard times and with wages of workingmen reduced, the president's salary be cut down from \$50,000 to the old figures \$25,000. If Cleveland is the great reformer he is claimed to be, now is the time for him to speak up for this reduction in the interests of economy. If he delays till his inauguration, the salary can not then be decreased during his term of office. An intimation from him that he would be glad to set such an example of official reform to the nation would be taken up by congress with promptness and carried out with a Democratic hurra that would strike the stars. Mr. Cleveland, glorify yourself in the start.

It is a pitiful pother that we are making about civil-service reform. There are about 100,000 offices, and only 15,000 of them are subject to the civil-service rules at all. And anyone of these 15,000 can be emptied at a scratch of the pen from the president. There is nothing in it only that the new appointees must be examined in a list of schoolmaster questions that have about as much relation to the duties of the offices as the dative case has to the running of a Mississippi steamboat. The man who answers the most questions gets the recommendation for appointment. If the examiners are Democrats, as they most likely will be, the questions will be Democratic questions. This is what all the mugwumpery is about.

ST. JOHN'S DENIAL

Mr. St. John is out with a denial. He eems to make out a case against his friend Legate as a liar and blackmailer of the vilest sort, but is very careful not to denounce him as such nor to say one offensive word of him. Why is this? Is he afraid of angering Legate? In Mr. Legate's fac-simile letter to Clarkson occars this statement:

"I said to him [St. John], based on what you had said, and your triend from New York, together with what was said by Senator P, the night after the conference at Columbus, that I would guarantee \$10,000. He [St. John] was satisfied, and went with me to Philadelphia.

Now, when Mr. St. John wrote his denial, he had read this letter in Legate's engraved handwriting in the newspapers. and vet he does not denounce it as a lie nor brand the writer of it as a calumniator. He has harsh words for Clarkson and the Republican committee, but no terms of wrath or indignation for the man Legate who had written these astounding imputations against his moral character and his honor as a man.

Is this the way an innocent party meets his traducers? It can not be believed.

O, Tom, how could you treat me so? You know me bashful, coy and shy:

You know me bashru, coy and say:
You know, or surely ought to know:
Twas wrong to kiss me on a sly;
And yet, at Mrs. Elsmore's ball.
When by the curtains we were hid.
You kissed me trice ere I could call—
You did, you rogue, you know you did.

And then, all through the waitz quadrille.
You squeezed my hand and pressed my
waist.
The more I blushed, the harder still,
Till, really, I felt quite disgraced.
And when I sternly looked at you.
As though such license to forbid,
You winked, and all the bolder grew—
You did, you scamp, you know you did.

But, worse than all, when once alone,
You whispered love-words in my ear,
In passionate and tender tone,
Till, Oh! I felt extremely queer.
I tried to laugh, but had to cry.
My tears fell fast the flowers amid:
And in your arms you made me lie—
You did, bad boy, you know you did,

And then you held me, oh! so fast,
"Till Mrs. Elsmore came to see
What kept us; for an bour had past
Upon the moonlit balcon."
You said: "My birdle I have caged,"
The while my burning face I hid;
"I'm pleased and proud, for we're engaged' —
You did, dear Tom, you know you did.
—Somerville Journal.

FOR THE FARMERS.

Farmers Should Form Combinations and intions for their Own Protection Barns Should be well Supplied with Glass Windows-Celery Culture-Sheep for Pasture Land.

TWO SCALES OF PRICES. Everything the farmer has to sell is very low; everything, or at least nearly everything, that the farmer has to buy is comparatively high. Wheat over a large proportion of the region in which it is produced brings the raiser but 50 cents per bushel. The price of grain harvesters and self-binders, however. rema ns the same as when wheat was worth a dollar a burnel in the place where it was raised. The same is case with the plow that turned the furrow, the harrow that pulver zed the soil, and the seeder that put in the crop. Everything that is turned off from the farm is very cheap, but everything that is turned out from the factory is dear. The old scale of prices for farm products has all been changed, but the scale of p ices for products of manufactor es remains unchanged. Beef, mutton, and wool are all low, but posts and wire necessary to fence a pasture co-t a-much as they ever did. The cost of procuring materials and of putting them together so as to afford protection to animals during storms and in winter has not been reduced with all the decl ne in farm products. The price of cloth is not affected appreciably by the fall in wool. A farmer may get a small price for the hides he has to di post of, but he pays a high p ice for the boots, shoe, and harness that he is obliged to purchase. Potatoe: are cheap, but the bags in which they are put and the wagon that is used for taking them to market cost as much as they did when potatoes brought twice the money they do at present. It is also noticeable that the rates of transportation and the commission merchant's charges for selling them are as high as when potatoes brought a dollar a bushel. Formerly the price of articles requir-

ed for food governed the price of almost all other articles. The price of almost everything was governed by that of wheat, as that was regarded a the most important of all products. All this is changed now. Farmers have nothing to do in regulating prices. They take wnat is offered for their product-They are too numerous and too widely scatt red to comb ne. The price of nearly every art ele they are oblig d to purchase, however, is regulated by associations and combinations formed among manufacturers. The manufacturers of nearly every important article combine to limit product on and to keep vent the establishment of manufactories similar to their own. In many departments of manufacturing there is no competition between different establishments. A uniform scale of prices is adopted which is rigidly adhered to. The western farmer learns the price of wheat and pork by reading the market reports of Liverpool. He gets no in-formation about the prices of cloth and articles made from iron and steel by consulting the quotations in the papers of Manciester Sheffield, and Birmingham. These quotations are of no value in this country, except it may be to euable our enterprising manufacturers to double the figures. The producers of art cles of food in this country are obliged to compete with the producers of similar products in every part of the world, but our manufactur rs, whose goods farmers are obliged to have, have no comp tition except among themselves. As before stat d, they generally manage to prevent such competit on. W th such a state of affairs, it is no great marvel that farmers are not

CONVENIENCES IN BARNS.

Not one barn in tifty in the west has glass windows. The only light received is admitted through eracks in the walls or through doors that are left spen. To perform any k nd of labor in

the barn it is necessary to leave one or more of the doors open. This will admit the wind and cause a "dust to be raised" that will inte fere with any kind of work that is being performed It will also render the per-on employed very uncomfo table, and most likely cause him to "catch cold." The current of cold air will have an injurious effect on the animals confined in the building. A barn devoted to any pur-pose should be well suppl ed with glass windows. They are use ul for ventilation as well as for the admission of light. The eyes of all animals are likely to be impaired by keeping them in a building that is very poorly lighted. The change between a dark burn and the free sunlight out of doors is too great for the healthy condition of the eyes. Especially is this the case when the ground is covered with snow. barns of the German farmers in Pennsylvania contain as many g ass windows according to their s ze as the dwe lings they occupy. Windows protected by slats extend over the mows and scaffolds on which hay is stored. As the hay is removed the space becomes lighted. Stars are a convenent in a barn as they are in a house. They are easier to climb than ad lers, and are far less dangerous. Every permanent barn should have stairs leading from the ground floor to the scaffold and top of the mow. W ndows should be a ranged so they will throw light on them. Every barn should contain a closet in wa ch to p ace wooden shoes, ove all-, and frocks to be worn while the farmer is at work among the stock. They will keep the ordinary clothing clean and prevent much fifth from being carried into the house. Dutch farmers wear wooden shoes in the burn, and have frocks to cover their clothing when they are engaged in miking or taking care of horses and pigs. It is certainly desirable to have conveniences for washing in a barn. A place can easily be arranged for a water-pail, washbasin, towel, comb, and looking gl ss. With these a farmer can make a presentable appearance after he has done the necessa y wo k in the barn and is ready to go to the house.

SHEEP-IMPROVED PASTURES. Dr. Reynolds, of Maine, writes Sheen effect very marked improvement in pastures. Pastures which have so thoroughly run out and overrun by briers and bushes as not to be worth fencing for cattle pastur ng by being given over to the sheep for a few va'uable time of the Land Commis ionyears will be brought into a productive

condit on. Any pasture used for cattle or horses may profitably have as many sheep added to the stock as there are acres in the pasture, and the pasture will be benefited thereby. Sheep eat so many kinds of plants which cattle and norses refuse that the addition of a few sheep, by keeping down those plants which other stock refuse, really increases the product of grasses for other stock. A committee of the H ngham, Mass., Agricultural society once re-marked in their report that a flock of sheep is as beneficial to the pastures of a large farm as the pruning-knife is to the orchard, as the broom to the kitch-en. They will effectually clear up the weeds, briers, bushes, and other rubbish, thereby saving the farmer more labor with the bush-scythe, and by their droppings prepare the field for the plow. It is for these purposes, for raising mutton, and for clearing up old farms, many of which are becoming foul, and possi-bly for the exportation of full-blood sheep, particularly bucks, that the in this immediate vicinity should engage in the raising of sheep. Harvey Wolcott, Esq., of Agawam, Mass., who has been engaged in sheep husbandry many years, says: "I have two pastures, twenty acres each. I have kept sheep on one of them about seven years in ten, and the other three in ten. The one I kept sheep on the most is worth 25 pe cent. more than the one I pastured with cattle, I have

an orchard of four hundred or five hun-

dred trees, of about five acres. When

the a ples are the size of walnuts. I

turn my sheep in. They pick up the green fruit which has fallen to the

ground, thereby destroying many

worms. I allow them to remain until

the middle of July, and I think they

benefit the orchard more than one-half

the expenses of their pasturing through

green fruit

CULTURE OF CELERY. "I am a farmer's wife, with a natural liking for all good vegetables," writes a correspondent of *Vick's Magazine*, "and if the 'gude mon' can not get time to care for them, I do myself, with some help. For several years I have tried to raise celery, and have at last succeeded in raising the best I every saw. At first I had it set out in the garden, but it never grew tall enough to admit of blanching, so I adopted the practice of taking it up and putting it into barrels in the cellar late in the fall and waited for new sprouts to grow. Atter a while I found that the plants while young need | lenty of water, and more than could get so far from the house. raise the plants in a hotbed, sowing the seed : in April, and like the dwarf kinds best. For two years I have used Turner's incomparable dwarf white. Fresh seeds are indispensable. About the middle of July I have a trench made near the house, where we can throw all of our clean waste water. The trench is about twenty inches deep and two feet wide. Into this is put well-rotted manure to the depth of four or five inches, then covered with about four inches of soil. The plants are set in two rows six inches apart, and the plants about four or five inches apart. In this way the two rows can be blanched by drawing the soil up on eath side and pushing it through between the plants. use a small trowel, doing that part of the work myself, getting the man to loosen the dirt and draw it near the rows. Care must be taken to hold the stalks close together while the dirt is being heaped around them. We commence using early, and in November have the remainder put in the cellar. We have dirt thrown in through a cellar window and plant the roots firmly, watering them about once a month The plants are in fine condition all winter long. When brought to the table the celery is perfectly delicious, and many of the stalks measure over two inches across.

Whittier and Holmes.

Mr. Whittier and Dr. Holmes are now our patriarchs of song. But it is in years only that they are old. The later verses of Whittier have the same unchanged quality and graphic simplicity and deep and catholic feeling, the same penetrating pathos and New England vigor, which have been alwayshis. For half a century he has been a bard arousing patriotic and humane emo tion, a minstrel cheering and soothing and charming with tender ballad and romantic lyric. And here is the latest song of Holmes, the are of the beautiful illustrated volume, which happily reminds us how ever fresh and familian are the strains which it preludes, and which will go on echoing and singing themselves along the coming years.

These are the singers who still hap-pily connect us with the great group of which they are parts. But it is the especial glory of that group, which ontains the various genius which first challenged the attention of the world. and satisfied it that at last the Muses had alighted upon this continent, that they are as illustrious as citizens as they are renowned as poets, philosophers, historians, novelists, essayists, masters in science, and scholars. There s perhaps no similar group whose embers were of such lofty and blame less life, so free from the common faults of men of letters—of lives so regular, so well-ordered and diligent, o free from every reproach.—Harper's Magazine for January.

Mr. Leslie, when he began the work of Land Commissioner for South Carolina, found that his time was frittered away by idle callers. Walking down the street one day, a well-dressed female in a store caught his eye, and, wondering why the lady tarried so long, ie approached, and discovered that the gure was a dummy. Just here an original idea struck him. He was sure that no one, at least no Southerner, would attempt to interrupt him while he seemed to be talking to a woman. If a quick-sighted New Yorker could misake a dummy for a lady, why should not other people? No sooner thought than done. The figure was made, and placed in his office. Leslie worked with his back to the door and his face to the figure. People came, and looked and valked away. The thing noted like a charm, and the few cents for calico, buttons, hooks and eyes and a chignor were amply rapid by the saving in the

Perfumes Out of Style.

Perfumers and pharmacists are acis put on the market. As they appear, mot from the waters of the bay would pay a handsome dividend. In spite of the continued manufactures, delicate less regarded as an essential to the tol-let to-day than for many years past. In fact they are falling into disrepute. Lavender and Florida water and bay rum are extensively used at the bath, but beyond that all aromatics are look-

"Some perfumes leave so rank an odor behind them after the essential habit of using them has not fallen into disrepute long ago, "said a Fifth avenue dispenser of the spicy and fragrant mixtures to a reporter for the Mail and

"Go to the opera now, and odors of musk, rose, patchouli, jockey club, mignonette and other sweet-smelling saturates for the handkerchief and clothing ar remarkable for their ab-And well it is so, for if there is anything that will render the atmosphere of a large room unbearable, it is he combined perfumes of the hundreds of extracts that always leave a remembrancer behind them.

Married After Twenty-Three Years

In Hart county, Kentucky, lived before the war Martin Small, an honest farmer, whose family, besides a wife and three daughters, consisted of six sons, the youngest of whom was Jesse. Jesse was a hery, impetuous fellow, who went to every cross-roads dance, and was considered the finest rifle-shot in the neighborhood. In those days turkey-shooting was the favorite pastime of the country gentlemen during the fall and winter months. It happened one day that the turkey-shooting took place at old Farmer Ezekiel Woodson's. Father Woodson was the father of one of the prettiest girls in all Hart county. She was not yet 16, and already had received numerous proposals for her hand in marriage. On the day of the turkey-shooting it was noticed that Jesse Small took no part in the sport. Jesse and Farmer Woodson's daughter Rebecca had stolen away from the crowd, and were breathing into each other's ears the gentle words of

skilled physician. He had almost en-

tirely recovered. After the last column of figures in the official count had been added up and the democratic majority was announced 1,147, Jesse and Rebecca began their preparations to seal a contract that had stood inviolate for twenty-three years. To duly celebrate the occasion it was agreed to make a trip to Louisville and solemnize the nuptials while there.

Justice John McCann, where they were soon made happy under the seal of the marriage vow. Last night the bridal to Hart county. Mr. Small is 44 years of age and his bride is five years his junior. He is tall, with a thin face -Louisville (Ky.) Times.

The Mexicans are crazy on music Nearly every house has a piano. The Conservatory of Music at Mexico City has 2,000 pupils. Music is taught in the schools. Everybody plays and sings. This may be published for the purpose 21 discouraging immigration.

tively engaged in the production of new perfumes. Hardly a day passes but what some new article of the kind names are given them which are as preposterous as they are amusing. One of the most recent manufactures of this class is called "Sea Spray." It may be a perfect imitation of the odor of the white caps, or it may not; but if it is, there is no doubt that a company organized to extract bergaperfumes, be it recorded, are much

ed upon with disfavor generally. oil has evaporated I wonder that the

The politics of old man Small were democratic, violently democratic, of the Breckinridge school of democracy. His sons took example from the father. At the secession of the confederation in 1861, and with the muster of confederate troops, the entire male portion of the Small neighborhood enlisted. Before he went to the army Jesse visited Rebecca. The lovers promised each other that they would never wed until the country had been saved, and democratic administration restored During the bitter years of conflict that followed Rebecca heard but once or twice from Jesse. One letter told her that he had been shot and mortally wounded on the battlefield of Manassas. She had no hope of ever seeing him again. One bright sunshiny morning, near the close of the war, Jesse returned to his old home in Hart county. A bullet had pierced his side, but fortunately for him, he had been carried from the field by a comrade, and cared for by a

At 2:55 vesterday afternoon Jesse Small and Rebecca Woodson arrived in the city. They secured a license to marry and were piloted to the office of couple were registered at the St. Cloud notel, and to-day at noon they returned covered by iron-gray whiskers. Mrs. Small has a pleasant face and blue eyes.

Stump-Toed Owls.

Representative Cabbage will be remembered in Indiana annals for all time to come for his owl bill-a brave, but ineffectual effort to protect the barnyard bird from the savage bird of Years ago, Uncle Jimmy Frazier, of Pike Township, this county, was, like Representative Cabbage, the inrelenting foe of the owl. He bothered not with statutory amendments. He pondered, and as he pondered, his chickens diminished and the owls in creased. One day a ha py thought came to him. He took down his scythe and all one long summer afternoon h played a symphony upon it with an old fashioned blue whetstone. When he finished, it was of razor-edge keenne s.

Placing a ladder against the chickenhouse, he nailed the seythe h gh aloft, its keen edge skyward, a most inviting resting p ace. The old gentleman had calculated rightly, and half a hatful of owls' toes were found next morning under the scythe. This continued for several days, a fresh crop rewarding the early riser each morning. After a while some owl, wi-er than the rest, must have discovered the practical joke. At any rate, their visits cea-ed, though to this day all the elderly Pike Township owls are distinguished by their stump-toes. — Indianapolis Journal.

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J. O. Steinheiser, Superintendent of the Lancaster Co., Pa., hospital, writes: "I used it in a great many cases of dyspensis kidney disease, liver complaint, rheumatism asthma and scrofula, and invariably with bes results." F. Hoffman, of Circleville, Ohio, says:

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